

PROXMIRE TO SEEK INQUIRY ON C.I.A. OVER ROLE IN U.S.

**Calls for Helms to Resign
as Envoy after Reports
of Domestic Dossiers**

PROTESTS WIDESPREAD

**Reaction Is Strong Among
Congress Members and
Ex-Intelligence Aides**

By SEYMOUR M. HERSH
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22

Senator William Proxmire called today for the resignation of Richard Helms, former Director of Central Intelligence, as Ambassador to Iran and said he would demand an investigation by the Justice Department of alleged domestic spying by the C.I.A.

The New York Times reported this morning that, according to well-placed Government sources, the C.I.A., in direct violation of its charter, had mounted massive, illegal intelligence operations during the Nixon Administration against members of the antiwar movement and other dissident groups inside the United States.

Mr. Proxmire's reaction was among widespread calls by members of Congress and former intelligence officials for an investigation and hearings.

The Times's sources said that the C.I.A., under Mr. Helms had established intelligence files on at least 10,000 American citizens. Mr. Helms was named Ambassador to Iran in February, 1973, after heading the C.I.A. since 1966. Today again, he could not be reached at the embassy in Tehran for comment.

Ready for a Trip

Charles Cline, the duty officer at the embassy, said he had seen Mr. Helms this morning and relayed a message from The Times, the third in three days, asking for comment on the report.

"He's out right now," Mr. Cline said. "He's getting ready for a trip."

It was understood that Mr. Helms, as a matter of policy, was reluctant to discuss a sensitive subject by long-distance telephone and had declined to accept a call from this reporter.

In today's report, the sources said that the C.I.A. had conducted dozens of illegal activities inside the counterintelligence operations against suspected foreign agents.

Under the 1947 law establishing the agency, all domestic intelligence functions, including those aimed at suspected foreign agents, were to be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Proxmire has been a leading critic of the C.I.A. in recent years and has pressed for public disclosure of the secret C.I.A. budget and co-sponsored legislation that would restrict the agency's activities.

He said in a telephone interview that "the allegations indicate a systematic pattern of illegal activities that cannot be justified in the name of national security."

"Immediate and severe action is necessary," the Wisconsin Democrat said, "to preserve confidence in the intelligence establishment and, more importantly, to guarantee the rights of Americans under the Fourth Amendment."

Mr. Proxmire said he would write Secretary of State Kissinger tomorrow "to ask for the immediate resignation of Ambassador Helms."

"I also intend to write the Attorney General," the Senator said, "to ask for the prompt investigation of these allegations of illegal activities by C.I.A. agents, past or present, and the prosecution of every violation of the law."

Officials of the agency refused to comment today, but William E. Colby, the director of the C.I.A. since September, 1973, when he succeeded James R. Schlesinger, is known to have told associates recently that he was considering a request to the Justice Department for legal action against some of those who had been involved in the alleged domestic activities.

'An Outrageous Thing'

Representative Benjamin S. Rosenthal, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said in a telephone conversation that he was planning to write Mr. Kissinger requesting the return of Mr. Helms for questioning before the committee.

"This is an outrageous thing," said the Queens Democrat. "Heads are going to have to roll if these allegations are proven true."

Mr. Rosenthal noted that the House Foreign Affairs Committee now shared jurisdiction over C.I.A. matters with the Intelligence subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee.

Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, Democrat of Michigan, who is chairman of the Armed Services Intelligence subcommittee, said he wanted to "sort this thing out and look at the pieces."

"I'm very concerned about it," Mr. Nedzi added.

Mr. Colby is known to have briefed Mr. Nedzi and Senator

John C. Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, last year on the alleged domestic spying activities. Mr. Stennis, despite repeated requests, has refused to comment.

Increasing Attack

It could not be learned whether Mr. Nedzi or Mr. Stennis shared their knowledge with other members of the Senate and House Intelligence subcommittees, whose supervision of C.I.A. activities has come under increasing attack inside and outside Congress.

Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, who is the second-ranking member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, indicated in a telephone conversation today that he had not been officially briefed on the alleged domestic spying.

"If the story is true," Mr. Symington said, "and I'm speaking as a member for many years of the subcommittee that is supposed to review the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency, it simply verifies the point that I've been making for many years, namely, that this agency does not have good supervision, or review by the Congress, or poor review. It actually has no real review at all."

In an interview on radio in Raleigh, N.C., Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr., the former chairman of the Senate Watergate committee who is retiring from the Senate, said he believed reports of illegal domestic spying by the C.I.A.

The North Carolina Democrat

said he had become aware of some unauthorized C.I.A. activities while serving with the Watergate committee, but had decided not to pursue them.

"Most of it had no connection with Watergate and we had no authority to investigate anything but the Presidential election of 1972," Mr. Ervin said. "I wanted the committee, unlike the C.I.A., to stay on the reservation."

Former Officials Comment

John A. McCone, a former Central Intelligence director, and Lyman B. Kirkpatrick Jr., a former executive director of the agency, urged President Ford and Congress to investigate the alleged domestic spying, according to the Associated Press.

"I don't think an accusation as prominently displayed as this can be refuted merely on a denial by the agency itself," said Mr. McCone. "There should be a penetrating investigation either by the Congress or by President Ford's Foreign Advisory Board."

Mr. Kirkpatrick, now a professor at Brown University in Providence, R. I., said, "An investigation has now become inevitable."

The two former C.I.A. officials, who left the agency in the mid-nineteen-sixties, denied any knowledge of illegal domestic activities.

"In my connection as director of the agency and my connection with it since," said Mr. McCone, "I never heard of a single instance where the C.I.A. stepped over its charter and involved itself with the responsibilities of the F.B.I."

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McCone Asks Ford, Congress To Probe Charges Against CIA

Former CIA Director John McCone and his executive director-controller, Lyman Kirkpatrick, yesterday urged President Ford and Congress to investigate charges that the Central Intelligence Agency mounted a huge campaign against antiwar forces in the United States during the Nixon era.

"I don't think an accusation as prominently displayed as this can be refuted merely on a denial by the agency itself," McCone said.

"There should be a penetrating investigation either by the Congress or by President Ford's Foreign Advisory Board."

Mr. Ford told newsmen in Grand Junction, Colo., that he had received a telephone call from CIA Director William E. Colby assuring him that "nothing comparable to what was stated in the article was



JOHN MCCONE

... "I was amazed"

going on over there and I told him that under no circumstances would I tolerate any

such activities under this administration."

Asked whether he knew about domestic CIA surveillance before he saw the article in Sunday's New York Times, Mr. Ford replied, "I had some partial information." But he sidestepped questions whether the Nixon administration was responsible for CIA abuses of power.

Kirkpatrick, now a professor at Brown University said: "An investigation has now become inevitable."

Both he and McCone denied, in separate Associated Press interviews, that any such program was under way when they ran the agency for several years through 1965.

If such a program, which The New York Times said included compiling intelligence dossiers on at least 10,000 American citizens including a congressman, came into existence, the intelligence experts blamed Nixon.

McCone said Nixon was "unduly agitated" about antiwar groups and might have issued direct orders, bypassing normal agency channels.

"I was amazed to read the article, and in my connection as director of the agency and my connection with it since, I never heard of a single instance where the CIA stepped over its charter and involved itself with the responsibilities of the FBI," he said.

"We had the closest possible relations with the FBI when I was there. What's happened since, I don't know. It's entirely out of character for the CIA to go beyond its charter.

"They (CIA) deal with foreign intelligence."

Kirkpatrick backed up this statement.

"To the best of my knowledge," he said, "there was never anything like this. If they did something like this, they were doing something they had no right to do and I deplore it."

The CIA gathers intelligence abroad and evaluates it at its headquarters in Northern Virginia. The FBI has an analogous task within the boundaries of the United

The former chief of the CIA's intelligence division, Ray S. Cline, discounted the report of domestic spying by the agency, calling The New York Times article "a pastiche of little gossip stories." Cline, in a telephone interview with Washington Post reporter Marilyn Berger, said the CIA may well have kept a special file of names of Americans but that if it did exist, it was probably in connection with foreign intelligence activities.

Cline who joined the State Department in 1969, had left the agency by the time Nixon became President and said he could not vouch for what may have happened then. But he said he was 99 per cent certain that such domestic activities did not occur during his approximately 20 years with the agency, and was convinced that if Nixon had asked Richard Helms, then CIA director, to perform such illegal acts, "Helms would have had the good sense not to follow such orders (to carry out) domestic operations... He knows it's illegal, improper."

If the CIA has a file involving Americans, it could have been part of the normal sharing of information with the FBI, Cline said.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) called for a Justice Department investigation and said he would ask Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to have Helms resign as ambassador to Iran, Associated Press reported.

Proxmire said that the "allegations indicated a systematic pattern of illegal activities that cannot be justified in the name of national security."

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Calls Mounting For CIA Probe

Associated Press

A report that the Central Intelligence Agency conducted spying on domestic anti-war forces has drawn demands for immediate investigation from former CIA Director John McCone and Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

Meanwhile, President Ford assured newsmen in Grand Junction, Colo., yesterday that he had been advised by CIA Director William E. Colby that such activity was not now going on. Ford said that he would not tolerate intrusion by the agency in domestic affairs.

Proxmire yesterday called for an investigation by the Justice Department and said he would ask Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to have former CIA Director Richard Helms resign his post as ambassador to Iran.

McCONE, along with his executive director-controller Lyman Kirkpatrick, yesterday called for "a penetrating investigation either by the Congress or by President Ford's Foreign Advisory Board."

"I don't think an accusation as prominently displayed as this can be refuted merely on a denial by the agency itself," McCone said.

Proxmire said that the "allegations indicate a systematic pattern of illegal activities that cannot be justified in the name of national security. Immediate, severe action is necessary to preserve confidence in our intelligence establishment," Proxmire said.

The President neither confirmed nor denied that he had information that activities such as those reported by Seymour Hersh in yesterday's New York Times had actually occurred under President Nixon.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., and Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi, D-Mich., the chairmen of the two congressional committees charged with overseeing CIA operations, both refused to comment.

ACCORDING to the Times article, both men were informed by Colby last year of the alleged domestic surveillance operation.

Sen. Charles M. Mathias, R-Md., and Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., introduced a resolution last fall urging a full study of domestic intelligence activities.

Kirkpatrick, now a

University, Providence, R.I., said: "An investigation has now become inevitable."

Both he and McCone denied, in separate interviews, that any such program was under way in the years they ran the agency through 1965.

If such a program, which the New York Times said included compiling intelligence dossiers on at least 10,000 American citizens including a congressman, came into existence, the intelligence experts blame Nixon.

McCone said the former chief executive was "unduly agitated" about anti-war groups and might have issued direct orders, bypassing normal agency channels.

"I was amazed to read the article and in my connection as director of the agency and my connection with it since I never heard of a single instance where the CIA stepped over its charter and involved itself with the responsibilities of the FBI," he said.

"We had the closest possible relations with the FBI when I was there. What's happened since, I don't know."

"They (CIA) deal with foreign intelligence," Kirkpatrick backed up this statement.

"Too the best of my knowledge," he said, "there was never anything like this. If they did something like this, they were doing something they had no right to do and I deplore it."

The CIA gathers intelligence abroad and evaluates it. The FBI has an analogous task within the boundaries of the United States.

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Ex-CIA Chief McCone, Aide Urge Probe of Domestic Spying Charge

From Times Wire Services

NEW YORK — Former CIA Director John J. McCone and his executive director-controller, Lyman Kirkpatrick, Sunday urged President Ford and Congress to investigate charges that the Central Intelligence Agency had mounted a huge campaign against antiwar forces in the United States during the Nixon era.

"I don't think an accusation as prominently displayed as this can be refuted merely on a denial by the agency itself," McCone said. "There should be a penetrating investigation either by the Congress or by President Ford's Foreign Advisory Board."

He was responding to a story about the alleged CIA activities in the Sunday New York Times.

Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) and Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi (D-Mich.), the chairmen of the two congressional committees charged with overseeing CIA operations, refused to comment.

Both men reportedly had been informed by CIA Director William E. Colby last year of the alleged domestic surveillance operation.

Sens. Charles M. Mathias Jr. (R-Md.) and Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) introduced a resolution last fall urging a full study of domestic intelligence activities.

Kirkpatrick, now a professor at Brown University, Providence, R.I., said: "An investigation has now become inevitable."

He and McCone denied, in separate interviews, there had been any such program in the years they ran the agency, through 1965. If such a program, which the New York Times said Sunday included compiling intelligence dossiers on at least 10,000 American citizens including a congressman, did exist, the intelligence experts blamed former President Richard M. Nixon.

McCone said Mr. Nixon had been "unduly agitated" about antiwar groups and might have issued direct orders, bypassing normal agency channels.

"I was amazed to read the article and, in my connection as director of the agency and my connection with it since, I never heard of a single instance where the CIA stepped

over its charter and involved itself with the responsibilities of the FBI," he said.

"We had the closest possible relations with the FBI when I was there. What's happened since, I don't know."

"It's entirely out of character for the CIA to go beyond its charter."

"They (CIA) deal with foreign intelligence."

Kirkpatrick backed this statement.

"To the best of my knowledge," he said, "there was never anything like this. If they did something like this, they were doing something they had no right to do and I deplore it."

The CIA itself kept quiet Sunday about the charges.

A CIA spokesman said the agency would have no comment until the New York Times article containing the charges had been studied.

But other sources, who asked not to be identified, said the disclosure of the CIA's investigative work within the United States was "mainly correct and we regret it." They said also: "It has stopped."

The newspaper said the CIA, starting in the 1950s, had carried out surveillance of citizens within the United States.

ance continued and increased in the Nixon administration. It said, with special attention paid to antiwar groups. CIA domestic operations reportedly included break-ins, wiretapping and surreptitious inspection of mail.

The antiwar surveillance was conducted under the administration of former CIA Director Richard M. Helms, now U. S. ambassador in Tehran.

James R. Schlesinger, who succeeded Helms and headed the CIA for six months until he was named secretary of defense, ordered a check of records to determine whether the agency was involved in domestic spying.

Schlesinger reportedly uncovered some of the agency's illegal operations, including involvement in "dirty tricks" for the Nixon administration. He called an end to the activities of a special CIA unit that was trying to prove there was a link between the Kremlin and many organizations protesting American involvement in Vietnam and demanding U. S. withdrawal.

SPECIAL REPORT

Does Rockefeller own too much of the world to be vice-president?

By Barry Rubin

In the renewed investigations of Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller's financial and political background, one crucial area has so far been largely ignored: the potential conflicts of interest between the Rockefeller family's international business operations and Rockefeller's

effect on foreign policy. Both the Ford administration and the nominee himself have stated that if confirmed as vice-president, Rockefeller would play an important role in formulating foreign policy, serving as a kind of international trouble-shooter.

Yet it is almost impossible to conceive of Rockefeller handling

foreign policy without at least being subliminally aware of his own family interests in virtually every trouble spot on earth.

Take, for example, the question of military expenditures. Since 1956—when Rockefeller chaired the Rockefeller Brothers Fund study on the subject—he has been an advocate of

larger U.S. military spending. His family either controls or holds large amounts of stock in 17 of the top 100 military contractors. The problems this could create for foreign policy-making are illustrated by the Vietnam War, which Rockefeller supported politically for many years. There, planes built by McDonnell Douglas and powered by Thiokol were guided to targets by the IBM Automated Battlefield System or by pictures taken from Itek aerial cameras. The planes dropped bombs made by Automation Industries while ground forces using ITT communications equipment advanced. The troops were ferried into Vietnam by Pan American Airways and the civilian and military planes, tanks and other vehicles were fueled by Exxon, Mobil, Chevron and Amoco. In all of these companies, the Rockefeller family has substantial, and in some cases controlling, investments.

Obviously, anyone with Nelson Rockefeller's wealth can be expected to invest in corporate stocks and bonds. The problem is that Rockefeller and his closest relatives own controlling shares in so many large multinational

in international laws—profoundly affects their fortunes.

The Rockefeller family has already had significant influence on America's foreign policy formulation. Five of the last six secretaries of state have had Rockefeller connections: Dean Acheson, a lawyer for family interests; John Foster Dulles, a member of Exxon's Sullivan & Cromwell law firm, director of the Schroder-Rockefeller Bank (now called the Schroder Trust Co.), president of the Rockefeller Foundation; Christian Herter, who married into Exxon and whose son was a Mobil vice-president; Dean Rusk, another former Rockefeller Foundation president; and Henry Kissinger, Rockefeller's former foreign policy adviser. The only exception—William Rogers—was overshadowed during his term by Kissinger.

Among CIA directors, Allen Dulles was also a Sullivan & Cromwell partner and John McCone was a Chevron executive. Lewis Strauss served on Eisenhower's National Security Council when he was the Rockefellers' personal financial adviser. David Rockefeller heads the powerful Council on Foreign Relations of which political analyst Theodore White said, "Its roster of members has for a generation, under Republican and

Democratic administrations alike, been the chief recruiting ground for Cabinet-level officials in Washington."

In a number of cases—using the extreme example of intervention against foreign governments—U.S. policy decisions have directly benefited Rockefeller business interests. When the CIA helped overthrow Mossadegh's Iranian government in 1953, Rockefeller companies got large concessions in the denationalized oil fields. When, in 1960, the CIA helped overthrow the Lumumba regime in the Congo, Governor Rockefeller said the U.S. should be willing to go to war to prevent Soviet aid to Lumumba. With a friendly government installed, family-controlled companies made major investments there (Pan American,

Amoco, ATT, Exxon) and the Rockefellers directly invested in local copper, textiles and other businesses. Five years later, when Marines landed in the Dominican Republic to protect U.S. interests, the largest company there was the Rockefeller-controlled South Puerto Rico Sugar Co.

Chilean President Salvador Allende nationalized a cement plant owned by one of Nelson's companies and the much larger holdings of Anaconda Copper, a company in the Rockefellers' orbit. The junta that overthrew him last year with U.S. aid has offered to return both. Meanwhile, Rockefeller was a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, which was regularly briefed on CIA covert operations. Since the Chilean coup, the Council of the Americas (Rockefeller was a founder, brother David is the current president)

has backed the junta, setting up meetings between it and U.S. companies in order to arrange new investments in Chile.

Rockefeller involvement is also deep in several current trouble spots.

Venezuela is the leading oil exporter to the U.S. and most of its petroleum is controlled by Rockefeller companies, particularly Creole, an Exxon subsidiary. Venezuela's government plans to nationalize these and other Rockefeller companies next year. Would Rockefeller's confirmation, having been a former Creole director, increase the possibility of U.S. intervention?

The Ford administration is now taking a hard line toward Arab oil-producing countries. One of Rockefeller's advisers is John McCloy, the powerful former board chairman of Chase Manhattan. Last year, McCloy coordinated the oil companies' offensive against Libyan nationalizations and he then reportedly advocated a ban on U.S. exports to countries moving against U.S. oil interests. Would Rockefeller, whose family controls several of the largest oil companies, support McCloy's proposal?

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Policy on C.I.A. and F.B.I. Lies Described by Allen Dulles in '64

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The late Director of Central Intelligence, Allen W. Dulles, told the Warren Commission that the F.B.I. and C.I.A. directors might lie to anyone but the President to conceal identities of their undercover agents, according to recently declassified documents.

The documents are quoted in a book being published today about the investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination. The book, entitled "Whitewash IV," is by Harold Weisberg, a Frederick, Md., writer and investigator.

Mr. Weisberg lost a suit against the Government seeking release of the documents. However, the National Archives declassified the information and sent him copies.

Mr. Dulles, a member of the Warren Commission, who died in 1969, took part in a discussion Jan. 27, 1964, about whether J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and John A. McCone, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, would truthfully answer questions on whether Lee Harvey Oswald had ever worked for either of their agencies.

The documents declassified included a verbatim transcript of that executive session of the commission.

"I think under any circumstances, I think Mr. Hoover would say certainly he didn't have anything to do with this fellow," said Mr. Dulles, who was no longer C.I.A. director at the time.

The book also quotes Mr. Dulles as saying: "I would tell the President of the United

States anything, yes, I am under his control. I wouldn't necessarily tell anybody else, unless the President authorized me to do it."

At one point in the discussion the book quotes the late Senator Richard B. Russell as saying to Mr. Dulles: "If Oswald never had assassinated the President and had been in the employ of the F.B.I. and somebody had gone to the F.B.I., they would have denied he was an agent."

Mr. Dulles responded: "Oh, yes."

Mr. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, then said: "They would be the first to deny it. Your agents would have done exactly the same thing."

Mr. Dulles said: "Exactly."

Mr. Hoover told the commission when he was questioned on May 14, 1964:

"I can most emphatically say that at no time was he [Oswald] ever an employee of the bureau in any capacity, either as an agent or as a special employee, or as an informant."

Mr. McCone was asked by the committee's general counsel, J. Lee Rankin, whether Mr. Oswald "Had any connection with the C.I.A., informer, or indirectly as an employee, or any other capacity?"

Mr. McCone replied: "I have determined to my satisfaction that he had no such connection."

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Allen Dulles Testified CIA, FBI

By Donald P. Baker

Washington Post Staff Writer

Newly declassified documents reveal that former CIA director Allen Dulles told the Warren Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy that the directors of the CIA and FBI might lie to anyone except the President to protect the identity of their operations and undercover agents.

The formerly top-secret documents, contained in a book being published today on the 11th anniversary of Kennedy's death, quotes Dulles, a member of the commission that investigated the assassination, as saying:

"I would tell the President of the United States anything, yes, I am under his control . . . I wouldn't necessarily tell anybody else, unless the President authorized me to do it. We had that come up a couple of times."

Dulles was no longer director of the CIA when he served on the commission headed by then-Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The newly-declassified documents are reproduced in a book called "Whitewash IV," by Harold Weisberg, a Frederick, Md., writer and investigator who sued the government for release of the documents. Weisberg lost the case, but shortly after the court decision last summer, the National Archives declassified the information and sent copies to Weisberg.

Dulles' comments were part of a discussion by Warren Commission members on Jan. 27, 1964, about whether directors J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI and John A. McCone of the CIA would truthfully answer questions about whether Lee Harvey Oswald, Kennedy's accused assassin, had ever worked for either of their agencies, as had been rumored in some press reports.

After Dulles had said that he, when he headed the CIA, would tell the Presi-

dent anything, commission member John J. McCloy asked Dulles: "You wouldn't tell the Secretary of Defense?"

"Well, it depends a little bit on the circumstances," Dulles replied. "If it was within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense, but otherwise I would go to the President, and I do on some cases."

J. Lee Rankin, the commission's general counsel, said, "if that is all that is necessary, I think we could get the President to direct anybody working for the government to answer this question. If we have to we would get that direction."

Dulles continued: "What I was getting at, I think under any circumstances, I think Mr. Hoover would say certainly he didn't have anything to do with this fellow."

Earlier in the discussion, commission member Sen. Richard B. Russell said to Dulles, "If Oswald never had assassinated the President, or at least been charged with assassinating the President and had been in the employ of the FBI and somebody had gone to the FBI they would have denied he was an agent."

Dulles: "Oh, yes."

Russell: "They would be the first to deny it. Your agents would have done exactly the same thing."

Dulles: "Exactly."

James H. Lesar, a Washington attorney who has worked with Weisberg on private investigations of the assassinations of President Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., said the documents show that "the Warren Commission had no investigative staff, and had to rely on the FBI and CIA, even while they recognized they may have had a fox in the hen house problem."

Lesar said other previously disclosed testimony was "proof that the commission didn't have the courage to investigate Hoover."

When Hoover was questioned by the commission, on May 14, 1964, he testified that "I can most emphatically (Oswald) ever, an, em-

ployee of the bureau in any capacity, either as an agent or as a special employee, or as an informant."

CIA director McCone testified the same day as Hoover. He was asked by Rankin whether Oswald "had any connection with the CIA, informer, or indirectly as an employee, or any other capacity?"

McCone replied that "I have determined to my satisfaction that he had no such connection . . ."

Other comments made during the Jan. 27, 1964, discussion among Warren Commission members were revealed in the book "Portrait of the Assassin," written in 1965 by then Rep. Gerald R. Ford.

President Ford, who also was a member of the Warren Commission, did not report Dulles' remarks concerning how he would answer the President about CIA operation, as posed by commission members.

The question of whether Oswald had ever worked for

the FBI or the CIA had been raised in several newspaper and magazine articles shortly after Oswald was fatally shot in the Dallas police station by Jack Ruby on Nov. 24, 1963.

Because of his experience as director of the CIA from 1953 to 1961, other commission members turned to Dulles for advice on how to handle what author Ford described in his book as "this touchy matter."

Dulles at one point in the Jan. 27, 1964, transcript told commission members that in some instances CIA employees would not tell their superiors about the undercover agents they had employed, even if they were under oath.

Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), another commission member, responded: "What you do is to make out a problem if this be true (about Oswald), make our problem utterly impossible because you say this rumor can't be dissipated under any circumstances."

Dulles: "I don't think it can unless you believe Mr. Hoover, and so forth and so

Would Lie

the people will."

In his new book, Weisberg, a long-time critic of the Warren Report, said that the commission failed to interview any of the news reporters who had written that "sources" had told them that Oswald had been employed by the FBI or CIA, a statement corroborated by a check of witnesses called by the commission.

In an interview at his house in rural Frederick this week, Weisberg said, "I have no idea who killed JFK. That's a function of government. I just know it wasn't Oswald."

Weisberg, who published the book himself with money borrowed by attorney Lesar, has written three other books on the Kennedy assassination, and one on King's assassination.

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